1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS				
2	EASTERN DIVISION				
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)	No. 12 CR 87-1	
4	•)	NO: 12 CR 67-1	
5	Plaintiff,)		
6	v.)	Chicago, Illinois July 19, 2013	
7	RONALD WATTS,)	11:20 a.m.	
8	Defenda	nt.)	Guilty Plea	
9	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS				
10	BEFORE THE HONORABLE SHARON JOH			INSON COLEMAN	
11	APPEARANCES:				
12	For the Government: HON. GARY S. SHAPIRO				
13				Attorney, by J. SCHNEIDER	
14		MS. MEGAN Assistant		CHURCH, ted States Attorneys	
15		219 South	Dear	rborn Street nois 60604	
16					
17	For the Defendant:	LAW OFFICES OF THOMAS GLASGOW 1834 Walden Office Square Suite 500 Schaumburg, Illinois 60173 BY: MR. WILLIAM B. BEATTIE			
18					
19					
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22					
23	TRACEY DANA McCULLOUGH, CSR, RPR Official Court Reporter				
24	219 South Dearborn Street Room 1426				
25	Chicago, Illinois 60604 (312) 435-5570				

1 THE CLERK: 12 CR 87, USA versus Ronald Watts. 2 MS. SCHNEIDER: Good morning, Your Honor. Maggie Schneider and Megan Church on behalf of the United States. 3 4 MR. BEATTIE: Good morning, Your Honor. William Beattie, B-E-A-T-T-I-E, on behalf of Ronald Watts, who's 5 present to my right. 6 7 THE COURT: Mr. Watts. 8 DEFENDANT WATTS: Good morning. 9 THE COURT: Good morning. And why are we here today? 10 MS. SCHNEIDER: I believe we are here for Mr. Watts 11 to enter a blind plea of guilty to the information. 12 MR. BEATTIE: That is correct, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: All right. And so this matter was set 14 for trial on Monday. And there appears to have been a change, 15 is that correct? 16 MR. BEATTIE: That's correct, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Raise your hand, please, Mr. Watts. 18 (Defendant duly sworn.) 19 THE COURT: All right. Counsel, I need you to switch 20 with your client. MR. BEATTIE: I certainly will. 21 22 THE COURT: All right. Sir, I need you to keep your 23 voice up so the Court can hear you. The Court is going to ask 24 you a series of questions based on the information that I have 25 that you are considering changing your plea today. The Court

needs to make sure you are competent to enter into such an agreement or such a step. The Court needs to make sure that you have had the assistance of counsel, which I am certain that you have. The Court needs to make sure that you understand what all your trial rights are, what the charges are against you, that there's a factual basis for whatever plea you decide to enter. Do you understand?

DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: During this time if at any time you wish to have a conference with your lawyer, you have any question about what's going on, if you look like you have a question about what's going on, this Court will give you the opportunity and encourage you to step to the side and talk to your lawyer. All right.

MS. CHURCH: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Also, sir, understand that if -- until you change your plea before this Court, you still have a plea of not guilty, and you can persist in that plea. There is no obligation for you to go through with it. Do you understand that?

DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: It's a blind plea, sir, and so some of the answers you will be asked to give here will be incriminating. And if you give false answers to particular questions, you may be prosecuted for perjury. Do you

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understand?
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               DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am.
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               THE COURT: I'm going to go ahead then, sir. State
 4
    your full name.
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               DEFENDANT WATTS: Ronald Watts, W-A-T-T-S.
 6
               THE COURT: And you can just relax. That mike is
    going to pick up everything where you are.
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 8
               DEFENDANT WATTS: All right.
 9
               THE COURT: All right. How old are you, sir?
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              DEFENDANT WATTS: I am 50 years old.
11
               THE COURT: And give me the city and the state that
12
    you live in.
13
              DEFENDANT WATTS: I live in Chicago, Illinois.
14
              THE COURT: Are you married, sir?
15
               DEFENDANT WATTS:
                                No.
16
               THE COURT: How far did you get in your education?
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               DEFENDANT WATTS: I have a masters degree in public
18
     safety administration.
19
               THE COURT: And so you're able to read and write, is
20
     that correct?
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               DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am.
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               THE COURT: Sir, can you tell the Court what type of
23
    work you have done in the last three years.
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              MS. CHURCH: I was a sergeant of police for the City
25
     of Chicago.
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THE COURT: And would you consider yourself in good 1 2 physical health? 3 DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am. 4 THE COURT: Have you had any medical diagnosis that 5 this Court needs to be aware of? 6 DEFENDANT WATTS: No, ma'am. 7 THE COURT: And are you under medication for any 8 diagnosis? 9 DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am. 10 THE COURT: What is that medication? 11 DEFENDANT WATTS: High blood pressure. 12 THE COURT: And does that -- have you taken that 13 medication today? 14 DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am. 15 THE COURT: Is there anything about that medication 16 that would affect your ability to understand what's going on 17 here today? 18 DEFENDANT WATTS: No, ma'am. 19 THE COURT: Have you taken any other drugs, illegal, 20 legal, alcoholic beverages within the last 24 hours? 21 DEFENDANT WATTS: No, ma'am. 22 THE COURT: Have you ever been under the care of a 23 physician or in a hospital for a mental condition? 24 DEFENDANT WATTS: No, ma'am. 25 THE COURT: Mr. Beattie, do you have any doubt as to

1 your client's competency to change his plea at this time? 2 MR. BEATTIE: I do not, Your Honor. I spoke to him 3 earlier, as did Mr. Glasgow. 4 THE COURT: Go ahead. 5 MR. BEATTIE: Well, Judge -- I'm sorry. No, I do not 6 have a doubt, Judge. I spoke to Mr. Watts this morning and 7 Mr. Glasgow did as well. 8 THE COURT: All right. And does the government have 9 any doubt as to the competency of Mr. Watts? 10 MS. SCHNEIDER: We do not, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Then the Court finds that Ronald Watts is 12 competent to offer a change of plea at this time. Tell me the 13 name of your lawyer, sir. 14 DEFENDANT WATTS: Thomas Glasgow and Bill Beattie. 15 THE COURT: All right. And you've had enough time to 16 speak to them, is that correct? 17 DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am. 18 THE COURT: And you've told them everything you know 19 about the case? 20 DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am. 21 THE COURT: And you're satisfied with their advice 22 and their efforts on your behalf? 23 DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am. 24 THE COURT: Sir, you have been charged in one count. 25 Am I correct, it's one count?

MS. SCHNEIDER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: One count of the indictment. And there's also a forfeiture count. But one count of the indictment of stealing and knowingly converting money to your own use. And that money was -- belonged to the United States in violation of 18 U.S.C. 641 Sections and 2 -- Sections 641 and 2. You have discussed this indictment with your counsel, is that correct?

DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Beattie, without referring to the facts of this case, can you tell the Court in general what you talked to with your client about the charges.

MR. BEATTIE: About the charges, Judge, we have informed Mr. Watts both what the substance and the nature of the charges were. We've reviewed the evidence that has been provided to us with Mr. Watts as to this and all the other evidence that the government has provided us. We did discuss with Mr. Watts the burden of proof that the prosecution has in this matter. We did discuss with Mr. Watts the government's proffer of the case and the evidence that they indicated that they intended to bring to bear at trial. And we did discuss with Mr. Watts his right that he had to testify or not to testify and again the burden of proof that the prosecution has in this matter.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. And, Mr. Watts, the Court notes that you were present for the pretrial

conference in this case, and that you -- the Court believes you do understand that you have certain trial rights when you pled not guilty. You do understand that, is that correct?

THE COURT: All right. And those trial rights are given to you by the Constitution and the laws of the United States. And at this moment, still at this moment you have a right to proceed to trial. Do you understand that?

DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am.

DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: You have a right to persist in your plea of not guilty, go to trial, have a speedy trial, to see and hear all witnesses called against you. To use the subpoena power of the Court to present witnesses on your own behalf, and you have a right to have your lawyer cross-examine and question witnesses called against you. Do you understand that?

DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: You understand, sir, that at all times you would be presumed innocent. You would not have to prove your innocence. It would be the government that would have to prove you guilty beyond a reasonable doubt by competent evidence. Do you understand that?

DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Do you understand, sir, that if you chose to have a trial, you would have a right not only to present evidence on your own behalf, but you'd have a right to testify

in your own behalf if you chose to do so? You would also have a right not to testify in your own behalf, and that choice could not be used as guilt, as an indicator of guilt on your behalf. Do you understand that?

DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Do you understand, sir, that if you went to trial by jury, you would have a right to -- you would have 12 persons on that jury. The persons would be drawn from citizens from the Northern District of Illinois. They would be brought to this courtroom. This Court would question them at length about their qualifications. And you and your lawyer would be present along with the government and have a chance to have input into that questioning. And after those questions and answers were given, you would have the opportunity to ask for certain of those persons to be disqualified based on biases or other disqualifying factors. Do you understand?

DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: You understand the government would have the same right to excuse potential jurors based on bias or disqualifying factors? Do you understand that?

DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: You also would have the right after listening to the answers of all of the potential jurors to ask that a limited number of persons be excused just because you felt they couldn't be fair to your case. Do you understand

that?

DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And the government would have that same right to have a limited the number of persons excused on that basis. Do you understand?

DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: After the jury was impaneled, the evidence would be presented to the jury. And after they heard all of the evidence, they would be given the law from this Court, and then they would go to deliberate. And during those deliberations, they would have to give consideration to the count against you and they would have to go into it presuming your innocence. And it is only after they deliberated and looked at all of the evidence and determined whether or not the government proved your guilt beyond a reasonable doubt that they would reach a verdict. And if it was one of guilty, it would have to be beyond a reasonable doubt that they would have to -- the standard they would have to use. Do you understand that?

DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: You would also have the right, sir, to have a bench trial, meaning a trial by the judge. There would be no jury. I would try the case. This Court would hear the evidence. This Court would review the evidence and apply it to the law without any jury being involved. Do you understand

that?

DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: You understand if you went to trial before this Court, you'd have the same rights you would have before a jury trial. To be presumed innocent at all times, and that the government would be held to the same burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt. You would have a chance to testify in your own behalf or not testify. And if you chose not to testify, that would not be held against you. Do you understand that?

DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: You understand, sir, that if you were convicted by this Court or by a jury, at the close of the case you would have a right to appeal a guilty conviction? Do you understand that?

DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Do you understand, sir, that if you decide to plead guilty today, you waive all the trial rights I have given to you? Meaning they go away. You will not have the chance to go back and do a do over to say I want a trial now. Do you understand that?

DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Do you understand, sir, if you decide to plead guilty here and I accept your plea of guilty, not only will there not be a trial, this Court will enter a finding of

1 guilty and then proceed to sentence you on the basis not only of your plea, but on the basis of considering a presentence 2 3 investigation report, which will be very thorough. I will hear 4 the arguments presented in writing and orally by your counsel, by the government's counsel. The Court will look at the 5 6 maximum possible sentences, the advisory guidelines, and the 3553 (a) factors to make sure that the Court fashions a 7 8 sentence that is sufficient but not greater than necessary in 9 your case. Do you understand that? 10 DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am. 11 THE COURT: Is there a plea agreement or a plea 12 declaration? 13 MS. SCHNEIDER: Judge, we have an agreed factual 14 basis that I can read. 15 THE COURT: All right. Again, but there is no 16 written plea agreement? 17 MS. SCHNEIDER: There is not, Your Honor. 18 MR. BEATTIE: There is not, Your Honor. We did have 19 a chance to review the state's -- forgive me, the government's 20 declaration with Mr. Watts before Your Honor arrived this 21 morning. 22 THE COURT: All right. 23 MR. BEATTIE: So we've reviewed that. 24 THE COURT: But since there has been no written plea 25 agreement, sir, your intention is to enter a plea without any

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     agreement as to any outcome, any parameters, any sentence from
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     the government; is that correct?
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               MR. BEATTIE: Judge --
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               DEFENDANT WATTS: May I have a moment, please.
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               THE COURT: Yes.
 6
         (Brief pause.)
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               THE COURT: Counsel, you want to take a moment to
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     talk to your client?
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               MR. BEATTIE: Judge, yes.
10
         (Brief pause.)
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               MR. BEATTIE: One moment, Judge.
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               THE COURT: Take all the time you need, Counsel.
13
         (Brief pause.)
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               MR. BEATTIE: Thank you for your time, Judge.
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               THE COURT: Once again the Court needs to know are
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     there any agreements or promises that have been made to cause
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    you, Mr. Watts, to enter into a change of plea?
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               DEFENDANT WATTS: No.
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               THE COURT: And although there appears to be an
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     agreement as to the factual basis that will be read in a few
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     moments to the Court, you have not reached any other agreement
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     with the government, is that correct?
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               DEFENDANT WATTS: That is correct.
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               THE COURT: And you discussed the consequences of
25
    your entering into or following up -- following through with
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this plea with your lawyer, is that correct? 1 2 DEFENDANT WATTS: That is correct. 3 THE COURT: Will the government please set forth the 4 maximum possible sentence and the expected advisory guidelines. 5 MS. SCHNEIDER: Yes, Judge. The maximum sentence in 6 this case is a sentence of 10 years imprisonment, a maximum fine of \$250,000, and a term of supervised release of not more 7 8 than 3 years. In addition, the defendant would be required to 9 pay a \$100 special assessment. 10 With respect to the sentencing guidelines, based on 11 the facts that we expect the defendant to admit to today, the 12 offense level would be a 6, which would result in a guidelines 13 range of zero to 6 months. However, the government intends to 14 offer evidence in support of some additional enhancements that 15 we believe would raise the level likely to a 14, which would be 16 a range of 15 to 21 months imprisonment. 17 THE COURT: All right. And is that your 18 understanding of what the maximum possible punishments are, 19 sir? 20 DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am. 21 THE COURT: And with your counsel is that your 22 understanding of what the government's advisory guidelines 23 calculations are at this point or may be expected to be? 24 MR. BEATTIE: That's correct, Your Honor. 25 THE COURT: All right. Understanding that you would

1 be presenting your side of what you would be requesting as a 2 sentence, is that correct? 3 MR. BEATTIE: That's right, Your Honor. We would 4 THE COURT: All right. As to this written, written 5 document with the facts, is there a signature at the close of 6 that, the plea declaration or no? 7 MS. SCHNEIDER: Judge it's actually -- it's actually 8 just my notes. I just wrote up a factual basis to show to them 9 to see if we could come to an agreement. It's really something 10 to be done orally. 11 THE COURT: All right. So there's no signed plea 12 declaration? 13 MR. BEATTIE: There is not, Judge. 14 THE COURT: Sir, do you understand that the ultimate 15 decision as to what the sentence will be is this Court's? Do 16 you understand that? 17 DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am. 18 THE COURT: So any recommendations that will come 19 from your lawyer or the government and even the guidelines are 20 merely advisory. That even after you enter this plea, the 21 Court -- it's separate from the Court's sentence, and this 22 Court can enter a sentence that is greater than what is 23 recommended or less. Do you understand that? 24 DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am. 25 THE COURT: Has anyone forced you or threatened you

in any way to cause you to change your plea?

DEFENDANT WATTS: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: All right. The government want to state what your factual basis is.

MS. SCHNEIDER: Yes, Judge. If the case were to proceed to trial, the government would present evidence to prove that on or about November 21st, 2011 in Chicago, defendant Ronald Watts and his co-defendant Kallatt Mohammed stole, purloined, and knowingly converted to their own use approximately \$5,200 belonging to the United States, which they were not entitled to receive, in violation of Title 18 United States Code Sections 641 and 2.

Specifically the government would prove that in approximately early September of 2011 a cooperating witness, who I'll refer to as the CS, who unbeknownst to Mr. Watts was working with the FBI, told Mr. Watts that he would be transporting money for drug dealers. Mr. Watts told the CS that he wanted to know when the CS would be transporting money for drug dealers so that Watts could steal the money from the CS in exchange for a payment to the CS. At the time Mr. Watts was a Chicago Police sergeant who knew the CS through his work as a police officer.

And November 18th of 2011, Mr. Watts was contacted by contacted by the CS to let him know that the CS would be transporting money for drug dealers in the near future. Mr.

Watts told the CS to be sure to call him when he had more details. On November 21st of 2011 at around 12:45 p.m., the CS called Mr. Watts and told him that he would be transporting money for drug dealers that day, and he also gave Watts -- Mr. Watts the details of where and when he would be doing so. Mr. Watts told the CS that he would be there.

Mr. Watts then contacted his co-defendant Mohammed and asked Mohammed to help with taking the money from the CS. Mr. Watts told Mohammed to meet the CS and take the bag, and Mohammed agreed to do so. Thereafter at about 1:56 p.m. Mr. Mohammed approached the CS on the 2700 block of south Vernon and took the bag containing the \$5,200 from the CS. A short time later Mr. Watts and Mohammed met in the area of 5700 South Princeton Avenue in Chicago, where Watts took a portion of the money from the bag.

After Mohammed took the bag from the CS, the CS called Mr. Watts several times to arrange to meet so that the CS could be paid a portion of the money that had been taken. At about 2:42 p.m. Mr. Watts met with the CS in the parking lot of a Walgreens store near 22nd Street and Canal Street in Chicago. At which time he gave the CS \$400 in cash, which was a portion of the \$5,200 taken from the CS earlier that day.

The government would further prove that the \$5,200 taken from the CS were funds belonging to the United States.

THE COURT: You heard the recitation by the

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     government as to what a factual basis would be for you to
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     change your plea. Did you hear what she just said?
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               DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am.
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               THE COURT: Is there any changes that you'd like to
 5
    make to that?
 6
               DEFENDANT WATTS: No, ma'am.
 7
               THE COURT: The Walgreens where? Near Archer?
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              MS. SCHNEIDER:
                              It was --
 9
               THE COURT: Between Archer and Canal or -- there's
10
     no -- there is no Walgreens at Canal.
11
               MS. SCHNEIDER: Near 22nd and Canal in Chicago. It's
12
     in Chinatown.
13
               THE COURT: I know exactly where it is. It's just
14
    not by Canal.
15
              DEFENDANT WATTS: Right.
16
              THE COURT: So it's close to Archer.
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              MS. SCHNEIDER: You're right. I'm sorry. It's near
18
    Cermak and Archer.
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               THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Is there anything
     else you want to add to the statement or retract from the
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21
     statement?
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              DEFENDANT WATTS: No, ma'am.
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               THE COURT: All right. Then, sir, it is time for me
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     to ask you what is your plea to the sole count of the
25
     indictment?
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1 DEFENDANT WATTS: Guilty. 2 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Watts, you have stated 3 you are guilty to Count 1 of the indictment. By acknowledging 4 that you are, in fact, guilty as charged, that you've had the assistance of counsel, you know what your trial rights are, you 5 6 know what the maximum possible punishments are in this case and what the advisory guidelines at least at this point are, are 7 8 recommending, that you have stated that your action today is 9 voluntary, the Court accepts your plea of guilty and enters a 10 judgment of guilty on Count 1 of the indictment based on your 11 plea. 12 The Court will set a date for sentencing when, Mrs. 13 Hunt? October what? 14 THE CLERK: October 9th in the afternoon, 1:30. 15 MS. SCHNEIDER: That's fine. 16 THE COURT: Counsel. 17 That would be great, Judge. Thank you. MR. BEATTIE: 18 THE COURT: October 9th at 1:30. Any motion on behalf of the government as to detention? 19 20 MS. SCHNEIDER: No, Your Honor. The conditions of 21 bond can stand at this time.

THE COURT: All right. What I've just asked, Mr. Watts, is you are now convicted of a crime, a felony. And the Court wanted to know if the government was asking that your bond conditions be changed on that basis. They are saying no.

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That does not mean that the conditions do not remain in place, 1 2 and that any violations of the conditions will not have serious ramifications. Do you understand that? 3 4 DEFENDANT WATTS: Yes, ma'am. 5 THE COURT: The conditions will stay in place. 6 October 9th, 2013 at 1:30 for your sentence. We will see you 7 then, sir. Thank you very much. 8 DEFENDANT WATTS: Thank you, ma'am. 9 MS. SCHNEIDER: Thank you, Your Honor. 10 MR. BEATTIE: Thank you, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Thank you, Counsel. The trial is stricken for Monday. 12 13 CERTIFICATE 14 I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true, 15 correct and complete transcript of the proceedings had at the 16 hearing of the aforementioned cause on the day and date hereof. 17 18 /s/TRACEY D. McCULLOUGH September 4, 2014 19 Official Court Reporter Date United States District Court 20 Northern District of Illinois Eastern Division 21 22 23 24 25